NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLOS GARDEN, Broadway, -THE DOKE'S MOTTO WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- MARRIED LIFE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway .- DEBORAH OF STRINBARE LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway, -Lady or THE

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - Dunn's Signal-

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery. THE DURE'S DEVICE-BARNUN'S AMERICAN MUSSUM, Broadway.—GER.
Tom Tours and Wies, Cox. Nort and Minnie Warrer,
at all hours Paint Hearr.—Twas I. Afternoon and
Ev, ning.

BRYANTS MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall. 672 Broad-ay. - Ethiorian Songa, Burlingous, Dances &c. - I am

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway .- Songs. BURLEBQUES PALLEYS, AC .- THE UNFORTUNATE.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-Ballers,

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. CURTOSITIES WONDERS AND LECTURES, front 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-EIMIOPIAN

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Saturday, June 6, 1863.

THE NEW GEOGRAPHICAL FEAT.

All scientific persons, all geographical students, in fact all classes, are greatly interested by the discovery of the sources of the river Nile. Some days since we published a map of the newly discovered regions. We will produce in the WEEKLY HERALD-to appear on Saturday-this map, improved by data received by the last steamer, the Persia; also additional details, which will appear with the interesting accounts we have already published of this great discovery.

THE SITUATION.

A despatch from the rear of Vicksburg, on the 31st ult., states that the bombardment of the city continued with great rapidity from midnight til daylight, doing considerable damage. Twelve cebels who were attempting to run our pickets and get into Vicksburg, and having 200,000 percussion caps in their possession, were captured on Friday morning at daylight.

Various conflicting rumors as to the movements or Gen. Joe Johnston are affoat. One is, that he has advanced on Jackson, but not in very large force; another, that he is moving on Memphis.

Lieutenant Commanding Geo. M. Bache, of the gunboat Cincinnati, has forwarded to the Navy Department a detailed account of the sinking of that vessel. He says that until a shot went through the magazine and drowned it, her fire was most effective; but the rebel batteries got her in full range and hit her at almost every fire, until she went down in three fathoms of water, with her colors nailed to a stump of one of her mast-sall that was not shot away.

From Nashville we learn the result of the late rebel attacks on Franklin and Triune, Tennessec. At Franklin, Colonel Baird, commanding the garrison, was attacked by twelve hundred rebel cavalry on Thursday, who drove his forces back into their intrenchments. They rallied, however, and repulsed the enemy, with heavy loss to the latter." At the same time an attack was made upon the forces at Triune. They were repulsed with a loss of two hundred men, four hundred horses and a lot of camp and carrison equipage.

No new movement has taken place in the army on the Rappahannock. Our voluminous correspondence from our reporters in the army, which we publish in another column, is highly inte-

Admiral Foote has been ordered to supersede Admiral Dupont in command of the Monitor fleet at Charleston. This change may indicate another move on that city, as it is said that the Navy Department was disappointed that Dupont did not renew the attack after the last unsuccessful attempt.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS. The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings us news from Mexico, by way of Acapulco, to the effect that the French had been worsted, and that Comonfort had succeeded in joining his forces to those of Ortega. This entirely contradicts previous advices; but as there is no exact data to go upon we need not jump at conclusions, but pa-tiently await another arrival from Mexico, which will settle the question definitively. The letters

bigbly interesting.
We have dates from Bermuda to the 26th of

our Panama correspondent will be found

May. The Royal Gusette of that date contains the following important notice:—

The British steamer String, Captain Pittman, arrived at Nassau on the 12th instant from Liverpool, England. When approaching the entrance to the port she was chased and fired at by the federal gunboat Rhode Island, Captain Trenchard, until she arrived within the prescribed limits of the shore, when the federal left her, aichored (with permission) off Hog Island, and saluted the British flag with twenty-one guns, which compliment was returned from the barracks by the guns of the Royal Artillery. At ar P. M. the Rhode Island steamed off in a northerly direction.

If this be reliable, another "peck o' trouble" may be browed out of it.

The State Executive Committee of the State Loyal National Leagues met at the Fifth Avenue distel on Thursday evening, for the purpose of arranging plans for a thorough organization throughout the State. Mayor Opdyke was chosen elsair-man and Thomas B. Curroll secretary. After adopting resolutions relative to organization the committee were entertained at dinner by the Union League Club, when speeches were made by Judge Murray Hoffman, Judge Endress, of Livings ton county; Daniel H. Cole, of Orleans county, and Adolphus Morse, of Monroe county.

At the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Mas yesterday the following officers were duly elected and installed:—Grand Master, Clinton F. Paige; Deputy Grand Master, J. B. Yates Somers; Senior Grand Warden, Stephen H. Johnson; Junior Grand Warden, James Gibson. The persons who officiated last year as Grand Treasurer, Secretary, Chaplains, Pursuivant and Lecturer were also reelected. The most important business transacted was the adoption of a report reversing the deion of Past Grand Master Crane in relation to the right of non-residents to hold the office of mas-

The rebel State Convention of Tennessee, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and members of Congress, on a general ticket, is called to meet at Winchester, Franklin county, on the 17th instant. There are a number of aspirants for the office of travelling executive, among whom are Isham G. Harris, the present Governor; Andrew Ewing, Richard McCann and Samuel Anderon. Where the seat of government will be located we have not learned

By the amended internal revenue law a much larger sum will be received for licenses from wholesale dealers than formerly. The former law provided that all wholesale dealers should pay a license of fifty dollars. Now they pay according to the amount of their sales, and the dry goods

firms will pay from fifty to one thousand dollars. Rev. S. T. Hunting, chaplain of the Twenty-seventh Michigan regiment, has been "dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States" by Gen. Burnside, he "having strangely forgotten hi clerical character, as well as his duties as an officer, by countenancing in his regiment resistance to a lawful order of a superior officer, and having written a letter to a civilian in which he desired him to appeal to popular assemblages to support his presumptive and mutinous spirit."

The McConnellsburg (Pennsylvania) Democratic (copperhead) has received notice from headquar ters to keep out treasonable articles, or it will be

The Chicago Tribune recommends Presiden Lincoln to take the field at the head of the Army

A man named Daniel Reardon was arrested in Rochester on Wednesday, charged with resisting the enrolling officer. He was sent to prison to await an examination. If found guilty, he will be fined two hundred dollars and imprisoned two vears.

Canada is just now convulsed by the elections for members to the new Parliament. The different parties are classified as reformers, liberals, conservatives, clear grits and corruptionists.

The democracy of Ohio are not a unit in the omination of Vallandigham for Governor. In counties where the war democrats are in the majority the copperheads will send independent sets of delegates to the State Convention, and a lively

Telegraphic wires are to be laid at once from the State House, Boston, to the forts in the har-

The shipments of coal from Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, last week, exceeded the amount shipped during the corresponding week last year twenty-one thousand three hundred tons. Those dealers in coal who are attempting to bull the market, and hold on for a rise, will be likely to have some losses to foot up before the season is

The stock market was very dull and inanimate y day; prices were better at the opening, but lower after-wards. Gold fluctuated between 146% and 145%, and plosed at five P. M. at about 145%. Exchange was 169% a 160. Money was easy enough to good bor adequate collateral; call loans 6 a 7 per cent.

The unsatisfactory news from Vicksburg, and the consequent rise in cotton, had the effect, this week, of stimulating the demand for desirable styles of cotton goods and occasioning a slight improvement ings were dispused of at 25 ½c., cash; Amorkesg bleached, A, 4-6, at 25c.; do., B., do. do., 23c.; Lawrence, A. 4-6, 20c. a 20 ½c.; do., B., 9-8, at 23c. In the woollest ine the demand ran mainly on fancy light colored cassi-line the demand ran mainly on fancy light colored cassi-merce, which were selling advantageously, while other kinds were quiet and depressed. The inquiry for really desirable styles of foreign dress goods was fair, and at very fair prices, both in the regular trade and through

iddling very firm at 55%c. a 56c. Flour and wh were less inquired for, and were tending downward. Corn opened actively, but was dull and heavy at the close. The demand for the principal kinds of provisions was fair, at uniform rates. Sugars, rice, molasses and refined petroleum were active and advancing. Hides were in more request. The inquiry for hops, seed, tallow and whiskey was moderate. Other articles were without established was really the results of the results. sential change. In the freight market there was more firmness, but less activity.

THE RECENT MILITARY INVASIONS OF CONSTI-TUTIONAL RIGHTS-THEIR ORIGIN AND OBJECT .-Some weeks since we expressed our belief that the restrictions imposed on the telegraph in regard to the press had no sympathy or countenance from the President. The opinion had scarcely been uttered when Mr. Lincoln took an opportunity to confirm it by setting aside the regulations of the War Office and communicating directly to the newspapers the contents of an important despatch which had reached him from Vicksburg. When the news of the arrest and deportation of Mr. Vallandigham spread alarm and indignation throughout the community, our impression was that the President had not been apprised of these highhanded proceedings until they had actually been carried out. Such subsequently proved to be the fact, and it is only to be regretted that Mr. Lincoln did not follow his first impulses, and instead of modifying the sentence of the court martial, set it aside altogether. Now, again; we find that the military order of Burnside, suppressing the issue of the Chicago Times, was issued with-out the President's concurrence. He has proved this by promptly rev king the measure, thus administering a well merited and stinging rebuke to its authors. It is a mistake to at tribute to General Burnside the responsibility of the origination of these orders. He was simply in regard to them a willing instrument in the hands of others, in this exhibiting the same want of firmness and self-respect which induced him to take upon himself the blame of his disastrous failure at Fredericks. burg in order to screen his superiors of the War Department. The authors of all these tyrannical military edicts are not always the generals whose names are appended to them, but that pair of third rate politicians-Stanton and Chase-who are wielding the whole military power of the government for the advancement of their own personal interests. Mr. Lincoln deserves credit for the promptness with which he has disavowed the acts of these men. When will he awaken to the consciousness of the fact The Signs of the Times.

There are many and great indications of th commencement of a powerful reaction in the public mind on the subject of the war and the questions out of which it arose, as well as from he signal failure of the administration, both in their military and political conduct of the war. At the present moment all is confusion, because the popular sentiment is in a transition state; but order will soon be evolved out of political chaos, and the counter-revolution will stand triumphant and acknowledged by all.

The excitement and indignation produced throughout the land by General Burnside's highhanded and illegal proceedings against Mr. Vallandigham, and his silly course in suppressing the Chicago Times, because it comm severely upon those proceedings, are among the unmistakable evidences of the revulsion that is taking place in the public mind. Republicans as well as democrats have protested against such measures, as not only unconstitutional, but extremely impolitic and dangerous. The Legislature of Illinois, by a vote of forty-seven to thirteen, including twenty republicans, pronounced against the military outrage upon the Chicago paper. The President, obeying his own humane instincts and the popular will, is at last compelled to rebuke the Secretary of War and Burnside together by directing latter to revoke his order overthrowing by military force the freedom of the press in his department. If Mr. Lincoln would now issue a countermand to the order sending Vallandigham into exile he would wisely crown his conciliatory policy, and give a mortal blow to the radicals in the Cabinet and out of it, by whose advice so unfortunate a step was taken. It was this "political blunder, worse than a crime," that developed and brought out the latent popular feeling against the administration at e great meeting of the democracy in this city on Wednesday last-a meeting of thirty thousand men, headed by Fernando Wood, and breathing an earnest and unfaltering determination to put a stop to hostilities against the Southern States and to restore the Union, not by the science of war, but the arts of peace. The prolonged exile of Vallandigham will continue to furnish fuel for the flame throughout the whole of the Presidential campaign; and it will be the more effective because it is utterly unjustifiable upon any principles known to our onstitution and laws, contrary to all precedent in our history, and stripped even of the plea of necessity.

The ball is now fairly set in motion in this

State, and its progress will be irresistible. Any violent opposition to it will only serve to de nonstrate the impetus it has received. If the Regency, instead of getting on the same train. should run a State ticket directly against it next fall, its locomotive and cars would be smashed by the weight and momentum of the locomotive and cars engineered by Fernando Wood; and if the train of the Regency should undertake to move in the same direction on the same track, by starting a little ahead, it would be soon overtaken and driven off the track by the superior speed of the engine called Mozart Hall. W. on the other hand, the Albany concern should conclude to follow in the wake of the New York engine, it would be "nowhere" in the race. Its only safe policy, therefore, is to hitch itself to Mozart Hall. If the Regency run a separate State ticket next fall it may prevent the peace party being suc-cessful; but it will not only not win itself, but emonstrate that it is in a small minority. In that event the republicans will carry the State elections. But the peace men, being a maority in the democratic party, will claim the right to shape its policy, and for sake of harmony, and in order to oust the republicans from office, the minority will acquiesce, and the same will take place in every other State; for like causes will produce like effects, to say nothing of the influence of the example of the Empire State. The platform of the democracy in the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be peace; and, what is more, the candidate will be elected, no matter who he is, the principle controlling all other considerations. The people have lost all faith in the efficacy of the war restore the Union. They are preparing to try should at once cut loose from his Cabinet, and send it adrift before it does any more mischief to him and the country, he would stand an excellent chance of being re-elected himself.

The new President, whatever might have been his opinions or antecedents, will, upon assuming office, be compelled to suspend the operations of the war, proclaim an armistice, and propose a convention of all the States. Both governments have given all constitutional scruples to wind. The government of the South is much a despotism as the government of the North. The Southern people would rejoice at such an opportunity as an armistice and a convention to enable them to throw off the yoke of Jeff. Davis, who now holds them down by the iron hand of war. State after State at the South will elect delegates to this convention with more zeal than they elected delegates to pass ordinances of secession. State rights will be vindicated North and South, and the cause of strife and alienation—the slavery question will be finally settled by a return to the principles on which the government was founded, and the old fabric will be reconstructed as a white man's government. Negro slavery will be established more firmly than it ever was before, and North as well as South the whole race will be enslaved or exterminated. All the trouble the country has seen has arisen from

emancipation.

At the time of the Declaration of Independence every colony of the thirteen held slaves. At the time of the adoption of the constitu-tion, in eleven or twelve years after, every State, except Massachusetts, was slaveholding That State was the first to commit the error which has led to such national calamity; but she could not influence the structure of the constitution. In that instrument negro servitude is recognized as lawful, and securities provided for the safety of the institution. But the political heresy of negro equality-which started in New England-gained ground by degrees, and the people of the Northern States have departed from the fundamental idea of the government till at length a party has arisen and is now in power which claims for the blacks "liberty, fraternity, equality," and consequently the amalgamation of the two races by intermarriage. For the accomplishment of such an object, not only are the people unwilling to wage war, but they would fight to the death against it. The white race will never suffer

be overrun and compelled to submit to the majority, to justice and to common sense. perience has shown that negroes are only fit to be servants. Nature has not fitted them to rule. There is, therefore, a reaction, and the theory broached by Robespierre and the other violent extremists and bloodhounds of the French Revolution is found to be fallacious by the true

touchstone of all new theories—experiment.

Never has Great Britain adopted any measure which her wisest statesmen have so much regretted as emancipation in her West Indian colonies. They find that it has literally ruined those once flourishing possessions, for the simple reason that the negro in a state of freedom will not work, becomes the slave of vice and relapses into the condition of a savage. It was envy of the superiority of the American republic, in consequence of its system of slave labor, that prompted British statesmen to inaugurate a crusade against it and to encourage the propagandism of anti-slavery societies in our midst, in order to drag the Southern States down to the same level as the West Indies, and thus to permanently destroy both North and South. But the result of the reaction in the United States will be that the abolition leaders will be all banished from the country or hanged, and it will be made a penal offence of the highest magnitude against the dignity of the white race and the white man's government to agitate the question of negro slavery hereafter, or blaspheme the handiwork of God by asserting that a black man is equal to a Celt, a Saxon, a Teuton or any other division of the great

Caucasian race. This question being adjusted, and all other matters likely to create trouble in the future. an election will be held North and South to elect a President under the new constitution, and the unity and harmony of the great republic will be restored. The people of the South have as much an interest in the heritage of its past and in the glory of its future as the people of the North; and if their State rights and institutions are only guaranteed against aggression hereafter, what is to prevent their reunion with the Northern States? Nothing whatever. But the people of the North must prove their sincerity and good faith by sacrificing the abolitionists-the cause of all the misfortunes of the

republic.
And when all our domestic troubles are settled, and there is no further need of the immense armies of the North and South, there can be little doubt that new employment will be cut out for them. United under one govern ment, they will go forth conquering and to conquer. Their first attentions will be paid to England and to France. To the one for fomenting the war, and to the other for taking advantage of it to crush a free and independent neighboring republic. Mexico will be restored to her status. The British flag will be driven out of Canada and from every foot of soil in the New World. Spain will be forced to re linquish her grasp on Haytt, and Cuba, free from the yoke, will be permitted to shape her own destiny, which will be manifestly that of the United States. With these punishments of European perfidy, and these vindications of the Monroe doctrine, the American government will then stand before the nations of the Old World greater and more glorious than it ever appear-

The Elections in France-Curious Revo

Since the advent of Napoleon the Third to the throne of France his career has been one of uninterrupted success. His lavish expenditure of the funds of the coun-try has produced its results in a great improvement of all the industrial resources of the empire: railways, canals and harbors have been constructed, while whole cities have been renovated; and lastly, but not least, the glory of the imperial reign has been enhanced a hundredfold by a great many victories won over the hereditary enemies of France, and an alliance with her natural foe-which said al. Hance, the French say, was forced upon perfide Albion by a fear of the great power and prowess of France. These are pleasant reflections for the adherents of Napoleon ; but, as in all things on this mundane sphere, there is daille. The amount of treasure squandered by the Emperor is enormous. There must be a limit to his fearful extravagance, and that limit is now near at hand. This looking out merely for to-day, leaving to-morrow to take care of itself, does not suit all classes in France, and those who fear for the future see it already lowering. They are aware that the prodigality of the empire is entailing its consequences The annual expenses of the country have in creased from one thousand four hundred and forty-three millions of france in 1851 to two thousand two hundred millions in 1861, show. ing an increase of seven hundred and fifty millions in ten years. New taxes to the amount of seventy-four millions were laid on in the year 1862, while the budget of 1864 shows an increase of forty-four millions more than that of 1863

In France such an increase is most signifi cant. Her resources are not elastic-are not developing with a rapidity in proportion with the augmentation of her expenditure. The people feel this, and foresee a fearful day of reckoning, and hence the government is daily becoming more and more unpopular. The people assert that the treasure of the country is spent in pomp, and luxury, and barren wars. while they are starving, and they complain of this bitterly. Of course all this lends additional power and force to the opposition, and hence the fears of Napoleon and his adherents were awakened as regards the elections which have just taken place in France. With the means of strong and in most cases effectual repression in its power, the French government will have the greater part of its candidates elected; but still there is reason to believe that some of the opposition candidates will succeed in obtaining a majority of votes. Any addition thus made to the opposition already existing in the French Chambers will greatly cripple the

government. Napoleon, and Persigny, his Minister, have been much tormented by the candidature of M. Thiers, the celebrated historian, who appeared before the people as the representative of the Orleans party. We give in another column a letter from Persigny upon the subject, which betrays the feelings of his master towards Thiers. As a document to take its place in history, the letter is important. Nothing did more to secure the advent of Louis Napoleon to power than the works of M. Thiers. His history of the Consulate and Empire revived the veneration felt in France for the name of that the only way in which his administration blacks to be on a political and social equality can recover the confidence of the country is with them. They will sooner exterminate by disavowing the men as well as the measures: them; and if any States should resist they will, peror, and prepared the way for that popular any nation or race of the human family, since has been so successfull—followed by the re-

excitement which brought Louis Napoleon to the Presidency of France. Now we see M. Thiers coming out as the candidate of the Orleanists, and we find Napoleon III. attacking violently the man to whom, perhaps, mere than any other, he owes his throne. That M. Thiers should come forward as the avowed cancidate of the Orleanists proves their vast increase of

Another eminent member of the old Parlia mentary assemblies, ell known liberal-M. Odillon Barrot-has me forward in opposi tion to the government candidate at Strasbourg. He announces his intention, if elected, of opposing with all his influence the dangerous indiscretions of unchecked authority. He adverts to the growing expenditure of the govern-ment as a fearful evil, and in fact plainly states that should be be elected he will do all in his power to exercise a certain control over the agents of the government. Napoleon is aware that his power has but a slender hold upon the ever disloyal French people. He well knows that his actions will not bear discussion, and he will doubtless do all in his power to defeat the opposition candidates. But still, even in France there are limits to power, and should too many of them be elected the existence of the empire would surely be jeopardized. We shall await with interest the results of the elections in France.

We have had some mysterious reports from Washington lately of an intended appointment of General Fremont to a new command of great importance, including a mighty army of contrabands. From the best authority we are enabled to say that this appointment has been made: that General Fremont's new command is that of President of the "Union Pacific Railroad Company;" that his line of operations will ex-tend from Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, the largest department of any of our generals in the field; that his headquarters will be in New York; that the General has applied to the President of the United States for authority to enrol and employ in the service of the company a large force of working contrabands, and that Mr. Lincoln has answered that, in behalf of the great enterprise in hand, the company shall have as many contrabands as their treasurer

can find money to pay. The law providing for the Pacific Railroad was passed at the first session of the last Congress. It comprehended the co-operation of several companies, and gave them very liberal grants and franchises to induce them to enter at once upon the great work. On account of the disturbing influences of the rebellion, however, nothing has been done until very recently towards a general organization for breaking ground. Two of the minor companies embraced in the grants of Congress had sufficient stamina to accept the munificent offers made them, and to proceed to business. These were the "Central Railroad," of California, and the "Leavenworth, Pawnee and Western Railroad." of Kansas, both of which diligently and successfully undertook to get their affairs into practical working condition. The California company, at the western terminus of the great line, have comparatively but a short road to construct. It is already well under way, and will soon be completed from local contributions. The Kansas company, at the eastern terminus of the great line, with their rich enlowments from the government, have found in New York capitalists with sufficient foresight and enterprise to purchase their franchise and to raise the necessary funds to in-sure the speedy completion of the road.

The first steps of the new company have seen to change the name of their road to the 'Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division," and to elect General Fremont President. This is done at a very opportune moment for the General, who, having sold out his Mariposa gold mines, and having thereby some eight or ten millions of capital in his hands, will find in the "Union Pacific Railway" a splendid opportunity for a profitable employment of his money, his topographical knowledge and intimate experience of all the vast regions of plains and mountains to be traversed by the rations of these regions, as a young lieutenant of the army engineers, the HERALD contributed its share to giving him his title of the "Pathfinder," and the line of this great continental railway is his proper department, contrabands

The chief credit of the negotiations which have resulted in putting the Kansas road into the hands of moneyed men, and in thus securing the building of the entire line to the Pacific, eems to be due to Samuel Hallett, of this city, one of our most enterprising and sagacious bankers in great undertakings of this character. His firm are to be the bankers of the company, and the company thus secures an influential European correspondence, extending to the capitalists of Paris and Madrid. It was through Mr. Hallett that the powerful Senor Salamanca was induced to advance the funds for the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, a work which, from the rapid progress of its construction, would justify the conclusion that under similar management the Pacific road can be completed within three years from the present day. For a long time we regarded all these Pacific

allroad schemes as visionary and impracticable, because of the great distances, the vast timberless plains, difficult chains of mountains and arid deserts which the road, by any route, would have to traverse. Recent dis lowever, have shown that all this vast Asiatio region of our continent, from the boundless prairies west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, is, perhaps, the richest region in precious minerals on the face of the globe. In addition to these discoveries in the States of Kansas, Oregon and California, the gold and silver fields brought to light in the Territories of Nebraska, Idaho. ngton, Utah, Nevada and Colorado, to say othing of New Mexico and Arizona, are abo utely amazing when we come to broach the on of their full development. Within a lew years, with the slow and exhausting transn of wagons drawn by horses, mule and oxen, travelling over uninhabited plains and through dreary mountain passes, from a housand to fifteen hundred miles, settlements n the Rocky Mountains and in the Sierra Nevada ranges have been planted to the extent of hundred and fifty thousand souls; and still the stream increases in its volume. The building of this Pacific Railroad, therefore, will be the building of new States along its whole line as it progresses. It will, indeed, be the most

the great paravans passing over rior of Asia to the Mediterranean built up such narble cities along their route as those of Baalbec and Palmyra, whose very rules are still mong the wonders of the world.

The thome is inextraustible. This Pacific Railroad is one of those great enterprises which hange the currents of the world's commerce, and establish the seats of its power for a thou sand years. Let it be built, and the line of the road will soon be marked by a line of marble cities, with San Francisco at one extremity, as the Queen of the Pacific, and with New York at the other, as the imperial mistress of the At-

The New York Democracy-Another Rupture, and Its Probable Momenton

The history of the democratic party of New York furnishes an instructive chapter of many a successful consolidation to secure the public plunder, and of many a violent and disastrous disruption in the division of the spoils; of frequent rebellions against the Albany Regency, but always followed by its restoration to power. At length, however, as we suspect, there is a rupture which will be as decisive against the Bourbons as the French Revolution of 1848.

The democratic party lost the Preside election of 1848 by a split between Martin Van Buren and General Cass; they recovered the State completely in 1852 by a fusion upon poor Pierce; lost it again in 1853 in a squab ble over the spoils of the New York Custom House; lost it in 1856 by the cealition of a large proportion of the Van Buren free soil element with the republicans, in consequence of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise by the democratic party in power at Washington, in 1854; lost the State again in 1860, in conseque of the breaking up of the national organization at Charleston and Baltimore, between Douglas and Breckinridge, through the intrigues of the Albany Regency; and recovered the State again in 1862 by another fusion against the somewhat demoralized republicans, in consequence of the blundering and disastrous mismanagement of the war by Mr. Lincoln's administration. But again the tricks and treachery of the Albany Regency have opened the door for another remond and his dictatorial clique will most probably go down never to rise again.

The great peace meeting of the democracy of this city the other evening, which was a fusion of the masses of the Mozart faction and Tammany faction in behalf of peace, was also declaration of war against the Albany Regency. The issue is broad and clearly defined. The Regency have declared in favor of "a vigorous prosecution of the war" against the rebellion. The New York city democracy, under the Tycoon of Mozart Hall, have declared en masse in favor of "a vigorous prosecution of peace," including, first of all, an armistice, and then a general convention of the loyal States, and simultaneously a separate general convention of the rebellious States, with the view of working up some new compromise of reconciliation and reunion. Upon this issue between the war faction and the peace faction such a division of the New York democracy is foreshadowed as will inevitably throw over the State again, in the coming fall election, into the hands of the republicans, as the first result.

In this city the peace democracy will un-doubtedly have it all their own way. In the rural districts a little more time will be requir-ed to fix this new idea of peace in the minds of the warlike agricultural members of the party ; but still, we dare say, that in the aggregate vote of the State the peace democrats, even in November next, will have a decided majority over the war democrats. So enthusis have all the odds and ends of the party in this city responded to the peace movement at Cooper Institute, that by this time next year (should the war drag along till that day with-out any signs of submission among the chiefs of the rebellion) we verily believe this peace platform will be the platform of all the de racy throughout the loyal States, and that with it they will carry the Presidential election

And what then ! Why, then, with the inauguration of the new administration, there an armistice, of the war, and a Northern vention and a Southern convention called to consider the question of peace and reunion upon the basis of a reconstruction of the federal government. The results will probably be peace and reunion under a new federal constitution, giving ample securities for the protection of the Southern institution of slavery, and embracing such stringent provisions against any further disturbances by the disorgan abolitionists as to reduce them to good behavior for the future or compel them to quit the country.

Such are the momentous consequences which are foreshadowed in this peace movement, and which will be almost sure to come in default of a deadly blow to the rebellion before the opening of the next Presidential campaign. We may say to the party in power, therefore, and to all the financial and commercial interests concerned, that they have but one course to take if they would avoid a political revolution in 1864 which, in addition to the contingencies suggested, in the reunion of the loyal and rebellious States under a new constitution, may wipe out, as with a sponge, all the existing war obligations of the United States and the socalled Confederate States. And what course is that? It is the simple remedy of a vigorous prosecution of the war to the extent of all the war powers placed in the hands of the administration by Congress, a new Cabinet, and the absolute suspension of all these foolish and dangerous military proceedings against noisy peace politicians and peace newspapers in the

This peace movement, started by the de racy of this city, looks to the Presidential election of 1864; and let the administration and all parties concerned in "the const is" do the work which they have before the in the interval, or prepare for the continge of a revolution as decisive as that of En which sent King James the Second into exile

APRICAN DISCOVERIES-THE SOURCE OF THE NILE.—The London Times has a rensible article on the recent African expiorations of Mesers. Speke and Grant. It does not assume that the settlement of the long-vexed question of the source of the Nile by these travellers is positive, but, admitting that it is so, it shows that they have done but little more than confirm the conclusions at which scientific men had previously arrived